

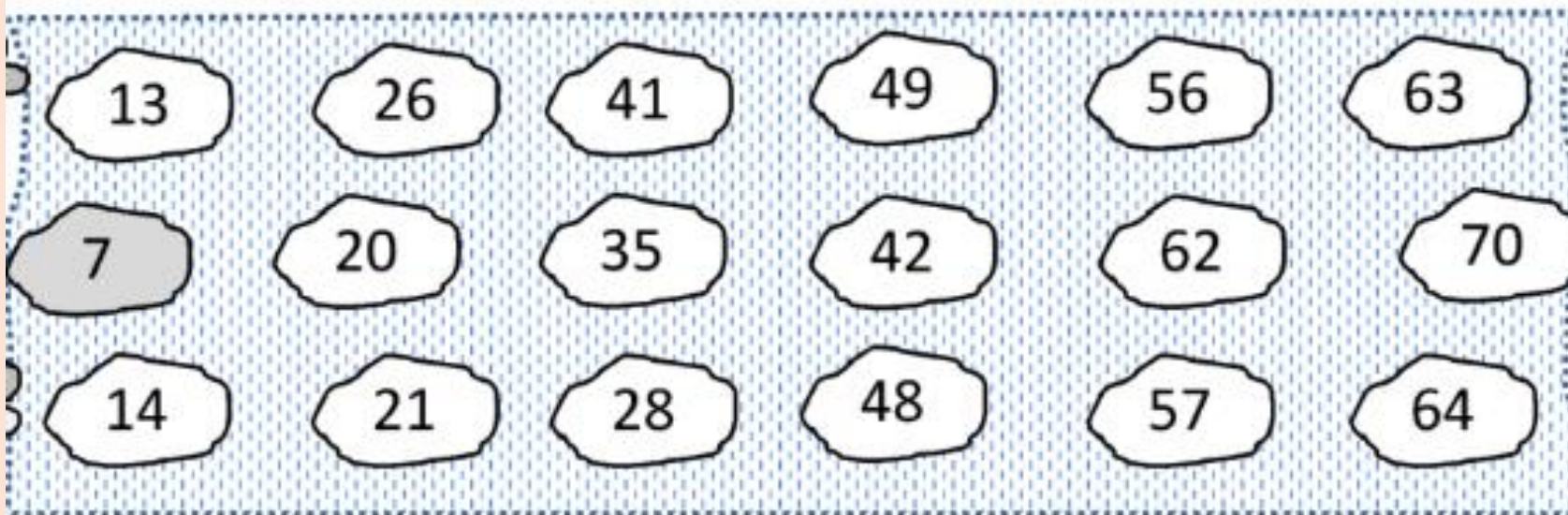
Monday 12th May

$1 \times 1 =$	$11 \times 12 =$	$10 \times 12 =$
$1 \times 5 =$	$1 \times 2 =$	$2 \times 5 =$
$3 \times 1 =$	$3 \times 3 =$	$9 \times 12 =$
$1 \times 4 =$	$4 \times 3 =$	$1 \times 3 =$
$5 \times 1 =$	$8 \times 9 =$	$5 \times 5 =$
$10 \times 3 =$	$6 \times 3 =$	$1 \times 11 =$
$5 \times 3 =$	$9 \times 7 =$	$7 \times 5 =$
$8 \times 1 =$	$10 \times 1 =$	$5 \times 7 =$
$9 \times 1 =$	$9 \times 3 =$	$3 \times 10 =$
$11 \times 9 =$	$6 \times 8 =$	$6 \times 11 =$
$11 \times 1 =$	$11 \times 3 =$	$11 \times 5 =$
$12 \times 5 =$	$12 \times 12 =$	$5 \times 4 =$

12.05.25

TBAT: compare 2-place decimals in the context of lengths.

Circle the 7 times tables.



12.05.25

TBAT: compare 2-place decimals in the context of lengths.

3 in 3

1. $134 \div 100 =$

2. $1/3$ of 18 =

3. $179 \times 6 =$

Luke has 58 marbles.

Jade has half as many marbles as Luke.

How many marbles has Jade got?



12.05.25

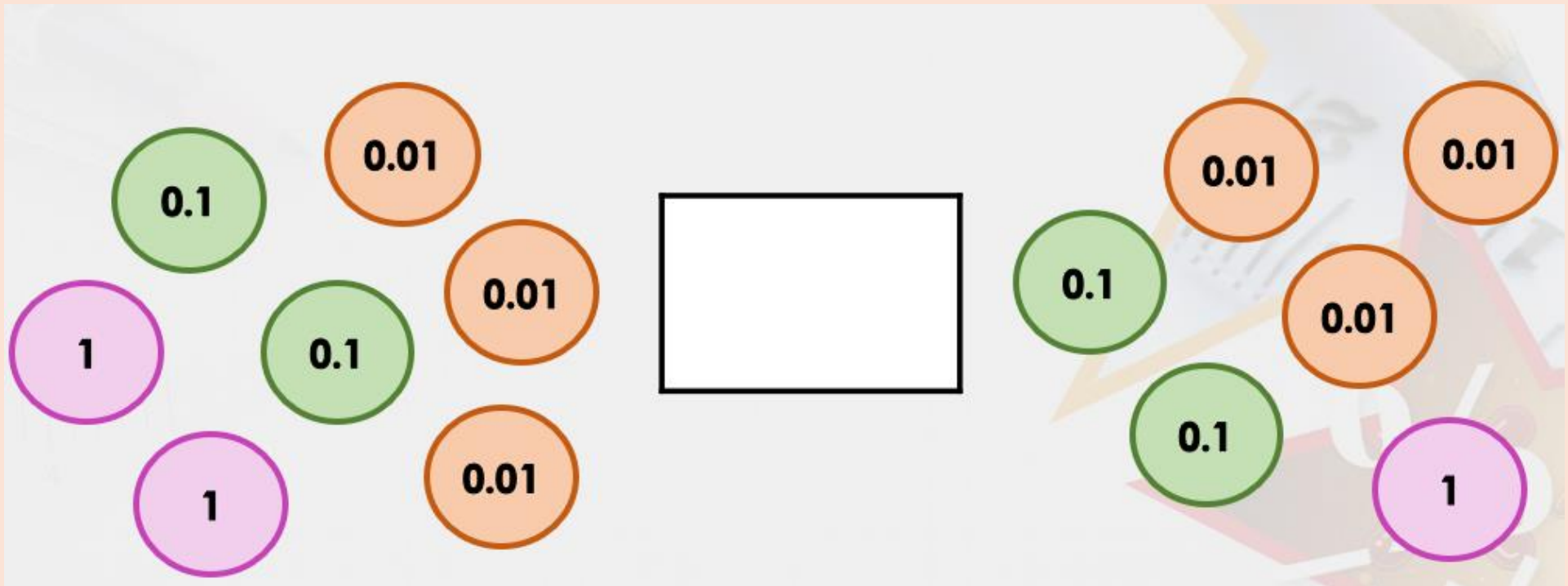
TBAT: compare 2-place decimals in the context of lengths.



12.05.25

TBAT: compare 2-place decimals in the context of lengths.

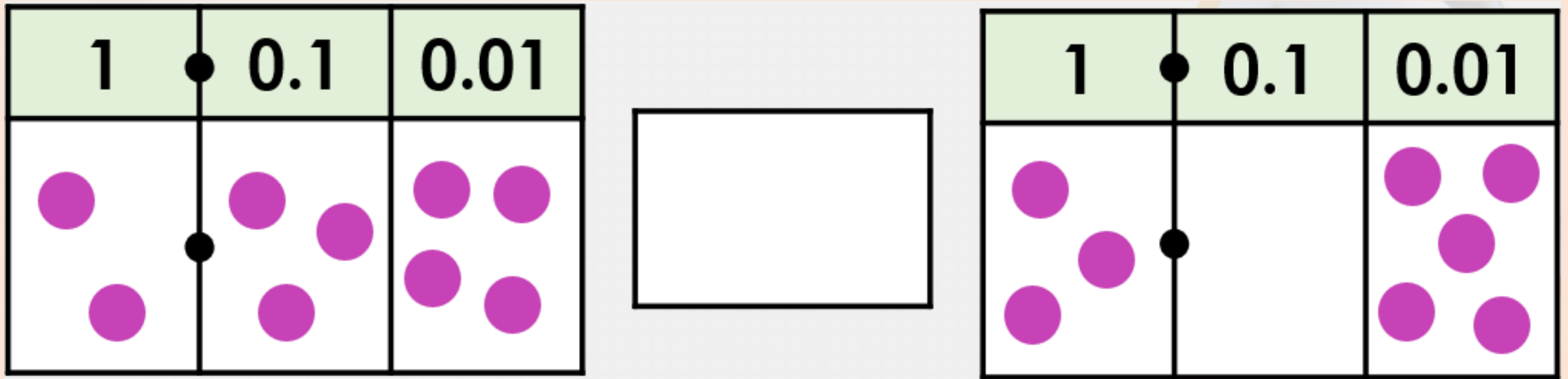
Write down and compare these decimal numbers using $>$, $<$ or $=$.



12.05.25

TBAT: compare 2-place decimals in the context of lengths.

Compare these decimal numbers using $>$, $<$ or $=$.



12.05.25

TBAT: compare 2-place decimals in the context of lengths.

Compare these decimal numbers using $>$, $<$ or $=$.

5.63

5.36

1.04

1.4

7.8

7.79

12.05.25

TBAT: compare 2-place decimals in the context of lengths.

Using digits from 1 to 9, make these statements correct.

$$0.54 > 0.5 \square$$

$$0.1 \square < 0.18$$

$$0.72 = 0. \square 2$$

12.05.25

TBAT: compare 2-place decimals in the context of lengths.

Agatha says:



I have made the longest train track because it is 1.2m long.

Oscar says:

I have made the longest train track because it is 0.21m long.



Who is correct? Explain why.

12.05.25

TBAT: compare 2-place decimals in the context of lengths.

Write each child's jumps in ascending order.

Name	Jump 1	Jump 2	Jump 3
Sara	3.61 m	3.58 m	3.65 m
Michael	4.42 m	3.98 m	4.37 m
Imran	4.88 m	4.64 m	4.92 m
Kenji	5.23 m	5.15 m	5.31 m

Challenge Ben thinks that 3.4 m is a shorter length than 3.04 m. Is he correct? Explain your reasoning.

Mastery

Anju says:



I have the longest piece of string because it is 10.01m long.

Joe says:



I have the longest piece of string because it is 1,000cm long.

Who is correct? Explain why.

Mastery with Greater Depth

- 1) Some children have been throwing a bean bag. Here are the distances:

Steven	11.32m
Lena	8.04m
Tyrol	4.14m
Patsy	?

Patsy's throw was greater than Lena's throw but less than Steven's throw.

- a) Tick any that could be Patsy's throw:

9.14m	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.59m	<input type="checkbox"/>	11.23m	<input type="checkbox"/>
		11.36m	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.99m	<input type="checkbox"/>

Here is another clue to the possible number:

The number is greater than 9m but less than 11m.

- b) Write the children's names in order from shortest to longest throw.

Tuesday 7th May

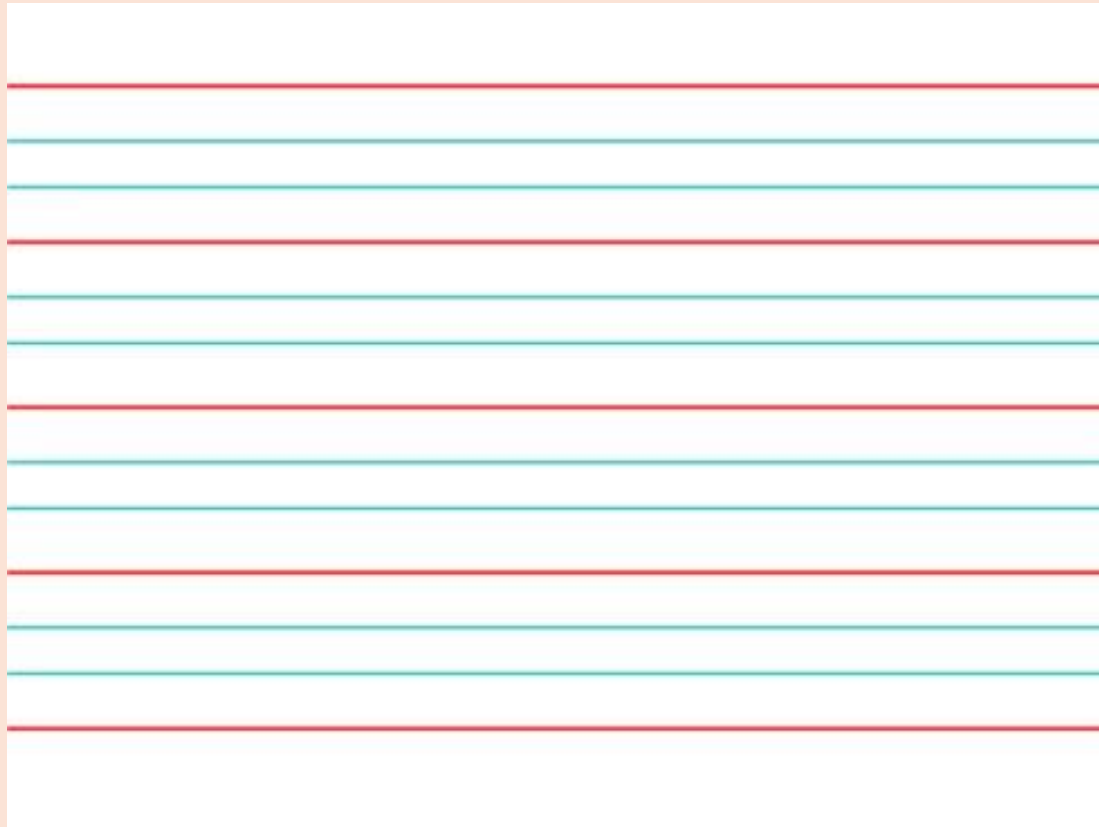
TBAT: use horizontal and diagonal joins.

Non-stick

Non-stop

Non-starter

Nonsense



Non-fiction

Non-believer

Non-profit

Can you find the definition of these words in the dictionary?

Monday 29th April

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

3 in 3

1. Find and copy
3 items associated
with the elements.

2. Why do you think
Kukulcan
hibernated during
the dry season?

3. Which word is
closest in meaning
to **reincarnation**?

Disappear

Rebirth

Degenerate



Kukulcan

Kukulcan was a supreme God.

He was god of the 4 elements and the following
items associated with each one:

- Earth – maize ear
- Water- fish
- Fire- lizard
- Air- vultures

He was a huge serpent covered in feathers in dry seasons he hibernated in lakes and during the wet season he flies to the sky and releases the water he has stored.

He was God of resurrection and reincarnation.

Monday 29th April

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Words/phrases we will find in the text

Milpas - produce crops of maize, beans, and squash.

Nahs - a particular type of Maya building.

Prowled - move about restlessly and stealthily, especially in search of prey.

Carvings - an object or design carved from a hard material as an artistic work.



Monday 29th April

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Multiple choice questions

1. What did the Maya see each morning to know that Kukulcan would come down?

Moon Morning star Sunrise

2. How was Night Jaguar related to Kukulcan?

Brothers Cousins Enemies

3. Which word is closest in meaning to **fierce**?

Gentle Tame Ferocious

Monday 29th April

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Inference questions

1. How can you tell that Night Jaguar is the opposite to Kukulkan? Give evidence to support your answer.
2. Do you think the Night Jaguar likes the Mayan people? Give reasons for your answer.
3. "Still, Night Jaguar guarded the city every night." What impression does the word **still** give?
4. How do you think Kukulkan feels about his brother? Why do you think that?
5. "As Night Jaguar rested, he smiled a secret grin." Why was it a secret grin?

Monday 29th April

TBAT: make inferences from the text.

Challenge

"He believed the Gods should keep the best treasures in Paradise."

What did Night Jaguar believe to be the best treasures and why did the Maya not deserve them?

Monday 12th May

Q: What did the Ancient Maya believe and how did they worship?

What would you find in an Ancient Maya city?

Who were the people living in the Ancient Maya city?

Challenge:

Explain what is meant by a "social structure" - why have you presented this as a pyramid?

Monday 12th May

Q: What did the Ancient Maya believe and how did they worship?

1. Pok-a-Tok was _____.

a city

a sport

a fight

a plant

2. What did Ancient Maya use to build the basic shapes of their pyramids?

steel

wood

bricks

earth

3. The people at the bottom of Ancient Maya society were the _____.

merchants

enslaved people

peasants

priests

4. The people at the top of Ancient Maya society were the _____.

priests

farmers

nobles

kings and queens

5. Which of these are found in Chichen Itza?

cenote

temple

pyramid

ball court

Knowledge quiz 3.2

1. Pok-a-Tok was _____.

a city

a sport

a fight

a plant

2. What did Ancient Maya use to build the basic shapes of their pyramids?

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3. The people at the bottom of Ancient Maya society were the _____.

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5. Which of these are found in Chichen Itza?

cenote

temple

pyramid

ball court

Monday 12th May

Q: What did the Ancient Maya believe and how did they worship?

Key vocabulary:

Ancestor - a person, typically one more remote than a grandparent, from whom one is descended.

Codices - an ancient manuscript text in book form.

Festival - a day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons.

Myth - a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.

Religion - the belief in and worship of a superhuman power or powers, especially a God or gods.

Sacrifice - an act of slaughtering an animal or person or surrendering a possession as an offering to a deity.

Worship - any act that shows devotion or love for God.

The key term for this lesson is

worship.

To worship is to show devotion to
a person or a god.



What did the Ancient Maya believe?

Key knowledge

- Religion was an important part of daily life for the Ancient Maya, who had many gods.
- Temples were built in honour of the gods.
- The people also worshipped the ruler and their ancestors.
- The Ancient Maya had their own creation story.

Key vocabulary

- ancestor
- codices
- festival
- religion
- sacrifice
- **worship**



Do you think religion
was important to the
Ancient Maya?

Why do you think that?



What do we know about Ancient Maya religion?

For the Ancient Maya, **religion** was an extremely important part of daily life. All of the Ancient Maya were religious.



What do we know about Ancient Maya religion?

Specially trained priests lived and worked in the cities, where pyramids were built as monuments to worship the gods. The priests were responsible for religious **ceremonies** all through the year and each had strict rules for food, drink, dances, and music.



What do we know about Ancient Maya religion?

Ceremonies included:

- **Bloodletting**, where a member of royalty's blood was a sacrifice to the gods.
- **Saka**, where the sacred drink Saka is offered to the gods to ask for good fortune and healthy crops.
- **Ya'axche'**, which is one of the most sacred Mayan ceremonies and celebrates the connection between heaven, Earth, the Maya, and the underworld.
- Different fire ceremonies, that lasted for hours, were common.
- **Sacrifice**—there were also ceremonies involving animal and human sacrifice.



What do we know about Ancient Maya religion?

The priests were responsible for organising religious **festivals** for the people. They also told the people what they should do, when they should go hunting or plant crops, and who they should marry. The chief priest was the king or queen of the city-state.

We know about the Maya gods through carvings and Maya books known as **codices**.



Look closely at this source. What else does this tell us about Maya beliefs?

Who?

Where?

What?

Why?



Look closely at this source. What else does this tell us about Maya beliefs?

Who? A priest carrying out a ritual on the queen of a Maya city-state (Yaxchilan).

Where? In or on a temple or pyramid during a blood-letting ceremony.

What? Using a rope to cut her tongue for a blood-letting ritual.

Why? To please the gods, to show and maintain power and status.



Who were the Ancient Maya gods?

As well as worshipping the king or queen, Maya people worshipped their **ancestors** and many gods.

These gods represented everything—water, rain, rivers, fire, the Sun, the moon, life, death, marriage, birth, and farming are just some examples.



Who were the Ancient Maya gods?

Some gods represented more than one thing, and some represented the same thing.

The people worshipped them and would make **sacrifices** to them in order to please them or to ask for protection.



Who were the Ancient Maya gods?

Each of the Ancient Maya gods had a name. Archaeologists have not been able to discover all of them.

The Ancient Maya were great storytellers and had their own creation story. A creation story is a way of explaining how the world came to be and where the first people came from.



Research three of the Ancient Maya gods to complete the following table.

Name	Description
Itzamna	The oldest and most important God. He was the son of the creation God Hunab ku.
Ek'Chuwah	The Ancient God of Chocolate. Once, Cacao beans were used as currency (money).
K'inich Ajaw	Mayan sun God – associated with rulership. He was able to control the sun.
Chaac	God of rain and thunder. He uses an axe to strike the clouds to produce rain and thunder.
Death god	The death God is the Mayan God of death and earthquakes. The most important death God in Mayan culture.
Ix Chel	Also known as Lady Rainbow – was the God of childbirth.
K'awiil	God of fertility and Maize.



Research four of the Ancient Maya gods to complete the following table.

Name	Description
Itzamna	
Ek'Chuwah	
K'inich Ajaw	



Research four of the Ancient Maya gods to complete the following table.

Name	Description
Itzamna	Itzamna is the creator and is one of the most important gods. He is lord of the heavens, day and night, and the inventor of books and writing.
Ek'Chuwah	Ek'Chuwah is the merchant god. He is responsible for looking after the merchants and trade. He is also the god of cacao.
K'inich Ajaw	K'inich Ajaw is also known as Kinich Ahau. He is the Maya Sun god who is believed to turn into a jaguar at night. He is also linked to warriors.



Research four of the Ancient Maya gods to complete the following table.

Name	Description
Chaac	
Death god	
Ix Chel	
K'awiil	



Research four of the Ancient Maya gods to complete the following table.

Name	Description
Chaac	Chaac is the god of rain and lightning. He has a lightning axe which he uses to strike the clouds. This creates thunder and rain.
Death god	The death gods are linked to death and the underworld. They live in Xibalba, which is the 'place of fright'. Two death gods are Hun-Came and Vucub-Came.
Ix Chel	Ix Chel is the Maya god of the moon. She is also the god of healing, medicine, waters, and childbirth. Her name could also mean 'Rainbow Lady'.
K'awiil	K'awiil is the god of royalty, lightning, serpents, and fertility. He protects royal family lines and looks over the coronation of new rulers.



What was the Ancient Maya creation story?

The Ancient Maya were great storytellers and, like many other cultures, the Ancient Maya had their own creation story. A creation story is a way of explaining how the world came to be and where the first people came from.



Monday 12th May

Q: What did the Ancient Maya believe and how



Exit question

1. Name and describe one of the Gods the Mayans worshipped.
2. Who else did the Ancient Mayans worship?

Challenge:

Explain why the Mayan people offered sacrifices to their Gods.